[President.]

tabled for answering. As regards this day, the Agenda had already been printed in the course of yesterday, and, therefore, further questions could not be added thereto. In passing, I may observe that although 10 questions alone were tabled for this day, they have occupied no less than 45 minutes.

Voting of Demands for grants (contd.)

DEMAND IV—EDUCATION (*contd.*)

Motion No. 123.—(*contd*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, in opposing the motion, I wish to submit, for the information of the House, that the work of the Manager in the Director's Office has increased very much in recent years as a result of the reorganisation of the Inspectorate. Formerly, there were only two Inspecters. As a result of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee, the number of Inspectors has been increased to four. In addition to that, there is also one Inspectress. Such being the case, the volume of work in the Director's Office has increased to a very great extent. Even with the help of one Manager, it is not possible to look after this increased and ever-increasing work and to supervise the work of the Superintendents and others. So it is highly necessary that the post of Manager should be retained. If the motion had been for raising the status or salary of the Manager or for creating the post of a Deputy Director, which was in exitence some time ago, I would have most willingly supported the motion. But since the Manager's post is very necessary, I have to oppose the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, at the last budget session, an identical motion was placed before this House, and after a fairly long discussion and after several members had spoken against the motions, it was withdrawn. I would invite the attention of the House to page 1 of the Administration Report for 1110, where it is stated that "the reorganisation of the Inspectorate, the introduction of various new forms and methods of administrative and financial control, and the adoption of some of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee, have resulted in a rapid increase in the volume of my work and of that of my office." It is a well recognised principle that every large office should have a Manager to control and supervise the work of the clerks, to see to the quick despatch of business, and to attend to various duties such as applications for leave and postings of clerks.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Has the work increased or decreased in the Director's office since last year?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I can answer that in one sentence. The number of letters received in 1109 was 20,915; In 1110, it was 24,344; and in 1111 up to date it was 32,488. In other words, the work, judged by the volume of correspondence, has increased by more than 50 per cent.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): What is the difference in duties between the Personal Assistant and the Manager?

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They are attending to entirely different functions. The Manager's main duty is to see to the proper and efficient working of the office. The office has got a very large number of clerks. It is divided into six sections and each section has to tackle a growing volume of correspondence. Again, offices which used to exist outside the Director's Office have been brought into the Director's Office under the control of the Director, such as the offices of the Text Book Committee and the Examination Board. A Rural Libraries Section has been started and the vocational school section might be started in the coming year.

It is not a wise policy to reduce the over head charges in one of the largest departments of the State, which has to spend a large amount of money and has to control a very large number of schools and subordinates. Sir, Mysore has been held up to us as a model to follow. A comparison with Mysore will illustrate the position in our State. Here the Education Department spends Rs. 48 lakhs and the amount spent for the Head Office is Rs. 42,000. This works out to 0.9 per cent. In Mysore, they are spending Rs. 51 lakhs and the charges for the Head Office are Rs. 1,20,000. This works out to 2.6 per cent of the expenditure.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are we not a model to Mysore as far as Education is concerned?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not in this respect, Sir. (*Laughter*).

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Does the member think that the advantage consists in spending more money on the Director's Office?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Any attempt to reduce the directing or supervising staff is, I submit, a penny-wise and pound foolish policy. You may think you will save something there but considering the department as a whole, you may lose much by way of delay and lack of efficient control.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are we losing more than Moysore by way of efficient control at the head?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The control at the headquarters in Mysore must be far more effective than it is here.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether Mysore control is far more *effective or defectiv* ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Pubiic Instruction*): *Effective.*

The Personal Assistant is assisting the Director in the disposal of business in certain important directions relating to English and Vernacular Education just as the Financial Assistant is assisting the Director in matters of finance.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the Personal Assistant is allowed to dispose of applications?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He is allowed to dispose of individual applications along certain lines

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

which are laid down by me Applications for exemption from attendance for examination, applications for extension of service, etc., from private school teachers, etc., are dealt with by him. I lay down certain general rules and he follows them. Doubtful cases come up before me. Therefore, it is necessary that I should have Officers of the type of the Manager and the Personal Assistant.

The mover referred to the present Manager being an undergraduate Well he is an undergraduate. My predecessor in office recommended that he should be appointed as Financial Assistant. Successive Directors have spoken very highly of his work. He is a very capable and very efficient officer.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : May I know the number of times the Director recommended him to be the Manager?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He was recommended to be appointed as acting Manager by my predecessor; and I recommended him to be confirmed.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Was the first recommendation accepted?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, he was appointed to act as a Manager.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*) : Was he drafted from the teaching staff or from the office staff?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He was promoted from the office staff. We wanted a man who was conversant with all the details of office work. As a matter of fact, it was only for a few years that the Manager used to be of the grade of first grade teacher. Until 1931, the Manager was appointed from the office staff.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Was he the Senior Superintendent?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He was the seniormost Superintendent. He has passed Examinations in Commerce, Accountancy, and Book-keeping. He has earned encomiums from successive Directors and he is very good at his work. Mr. Elenkath was under a misapprehension when he said that the Personal Assistant is becoming more important then he should be. I do not know whether this is relevant to the present discussion. I have explained that he has to dispose of business relating to individual cases along certain definite lines laid down by the Director.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, the Director had been telling us that last year an identical motion was moved and that after discussion it was withdrawn by leave of the House. I do not think that that argument is enough for opposing the present motion. The motion which was moved last year appears at page 649 of volume VI of the Assembly Proceedings. In describing the duties of the Manager, the Director stated as follows :—

> "Control of the Office ; Distribution of Tapal ; Distribution of Stationery and forms for the offices Establishment ; pay bill, T. A. bill, Contingent bill; Acquittance Roll, Issue and despatch of letters ; Returns of establishment charges, and returns of caste-war employment."

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MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On a word of personal explanation, Sir. I want to say that that list is very incomplete. When I was reading it, the Deputy President, who happened to be in the Chair, said that I need not read the list fully. So that list is incomplete. I have got with me a complete list which I shall read now if the House wants.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): The list I have read out clearly shows that those were the only duties to be done by the manager.

PRESIDENT: There is no use harping upon that list.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): A Manager on a salary of Rs. 125 is not at all necessary for the distribution of *tapals* and stationery.

PRESIDENT: It has been stated by the Director that the list read out by the member is not a complete list. The Director has also explained the circumstances under which that incomplete list happened to be read out; and the Chair has already held that there is no use of tarrying over that point.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): The Director has been telling us that 20,000 letters were received in 1109, about 24,000 in 1110 and about 32,000 letters up-to-date. What I should say is that receipt of so many letters is not the criterion for the retention of the manager. It is most likely that receipt of letters will be increasing day by day. I can understand the argument that, for proper and efficient working of the office, a Manager is absolutely essential. But I do not see why a Manager is necessary when there is a Personal Assistant and a separate Financial Assistant and a set of Superintendents to manage the office. If the new designation of Manager is tantamount to better management, I do not say anythig about that.

The Director has also said that it is not a wise policy to reduce the over-head charges. In that connection, he was comparing Mysore and Travancore. Mysore is far above us and it is not a fair comparison to be made in regard to the educational policy of our State. It was also said that in Mysore the educational policy is more effective. Then what is the defect here? I think that there is something rotten at the head of our Education Department. What it is is well known to all without an explanation.

The Director has been saying that the present Manager is an exceptionally clever man. I would like to know whether there are not so many other clever people in his own department or in his own office itself. Is it the particular cleverness of a particular person that should be reckoned for being appointed as Manager in his office?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know, why does the member want to interfere with the choice of the Director as regards the Manager?

MR. K. A NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): I am not interfering with the choice. I am saying this because the Director has been telling us that the Manager is an exceptionaly clever man.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: We are not dealing with the question of who should be the Manager. The question is whether there should be a Manager or not in the Director's Office.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I point out one fact? This is a specific cut under Direction. As such the question of the choice of the Manager does not arise. The question that arises for consideration in this motion is only whether there should be a Manager or not.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): I am speaking on that motion alone.

PRESIDENT: When speaking, you must keep in mind your specific motion.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thodupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I am not at all convinced by the Director's explanation. So, I press my motion.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result: –

AYES— 2.

1 Mr A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)	2 Mr K. A. Narayana Pillai

NOES—37.

1 Mr. N Abdur Rahiman Sahib	21 Mr. K. Madhavan
2 ,, V. T. Chacko	22 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
3 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	23. Mr. G. Nilakantan
4 ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar	24 ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
5 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	25 ,, K. Padmanabhan
6 ,, K. George	26 ,, N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
7 Miss Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	27 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar
8 Mr. M. Mahomed Haneef	
9 ,, S. J. Nair	28 Mr. Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
10 ,, N. John Joseph	
11 ,, J. M. Joseph	29 ,, Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
12 ,, K. C. Karunakaran	
13 ,, N. Kesava Panickar	30 ,, R. Pitchu Aiyangar
14 ,, T. T. Kesava Sastri	31 ,, V. Ramakrishna Panickar
15 ,, K. M. Krishnan	32 ,, R. Raman Pillai
16 ,, E. V. Krishna Pillai	33 Rao Bahadur A. Rangaswami Aiyar
17 Rao Bahadur Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	34 Mr. T. C. Thommen
18 Mr. E. K. Kunjuraman	35 ,, John Whitely Tolson
19 ,, P. C. Kuriyan	36 ,, N. E. Varughese
20 ,, C. O. Madhavan	37 Sadasya Tilakan T. K. Velu Pillai

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NEUTRALS—25.

1	Mr.	T. K. Alexander	14	Mr.	M. K. Madhavan Pillai
2	,,	A. S. Damodaran Asan	15	,,	K. Mahomed
3	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	16	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
4	,,	K. R. Elenkath	17	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
5	,,	Antony George	18	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
6	,,	M. K. Janardana Kammath	19	,,	R. Sivaraman Nair
7	,,	T. C. Joseph	20	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
8	,,	K P. Krishna Menon	21	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
9	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	22	,,	S. Thiraviam Nadar
10	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai	23	,,	P. K. Thomas
11	,,	T. Krishna Pillai	24	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
12	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	25	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
13	,,	K. M. Kuriakose			

Motion Nos. 124 to 126.

The following motions were not made ;—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

124. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,809 for salaries by Re. 1.

MR. KANIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,,809 for salaries by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI ;

126. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance.

Motion No. 127

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : On a point of order. It has been held that, when a token motion is moved, it should not be made for the purpose of discussing the needs of particular localities. It must be made only with the object of discussing the policy and what the honourable member wants here is to discuss the present position and condition of the educational institutions in the Nedumangad taluk. And, for that purpose the Director must be deprived of Re. 1 from his travelling allowance. It is against the ruling of the Chair.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I explain Sir ?

PRESIDENT : The objection raised by the member is very vital. Mr. S. J. Nair will please explain it.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : My idea is to point out to this House and to the Government the educational policy so far as a part of the state is concerned,

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*) : Can the member instance any place which is not a part of the State.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): But I do not propose to speak about the condition of the educational institution of a particular town.

PRESIDENT: When a token motion is tabled, it should embrace discussion on the entire policy underlying the motion. In the course of the discussion, particular members may voice their opinion in regard to particular localities. But the mover of the cut motion cannot confine his attention to a particular locality and yet call it a token motion. That is the object of a cut motion. That is the rule on the subject.

MR. S. J. NAIAR (*Nedumangad*): With that purpose in view, I may be permitted to speak on the motion.

PRESIDENT: You had ample opportunities of doing that. So I disallow the motion.

Motion No. 128.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): I move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

PRESIDENT: The purpose indicated in the motion namely to urge the necessity of reducing the school fees by fifty per cent. till normal economic conditions are restored, has very little to do with travelling. So I rule the motion out of order.

Motion No. 129.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): സർ, ട്രാവലിംഗിനത്തിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൫൦൦ രൂപയിൽ ഒരു രൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ അനുഭവിച്ചുപോരുന്ന വിഷമതകളെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

സർ, അധഃകൃതർ സദാ ദാരിദ്ര്യംകൊണ്ട് നിത്യസങ്കടങ്ങളനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ വേല ചെയ്താൽ കിട്ടുന്ന കൂലിതന്നെ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇവർക്ക് കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കാൻ താല്പര്യമുണ്ടായാലും അതിനു കഴിവില്ലാതെ സങ്കടങ്ങളനുഭവിക്കുകയാകുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കരുണാപൂർവമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഒഴിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു. പ്രൈമറി മൂന്നും നാലും ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ഫർചക്രം വീതം സൌജന്യമായി നൽകാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇതൊരു ഗണ്യമായ സഹായമാണ്. എന്നാൽ പ്രസ്തുത സഹായംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഇവരുടെ പൊതുവേയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലവു നന്നാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. ഏഴും എട്ടും പത്തും വയസ്സു പ്രായമാകുന്ന കുട്ടികളെക്കൊണ്ടുകൂടി നിത്യച്ചെലവുകൾ സമ്പാദിക്കാനാണ് അധഃകൃത

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രിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും സാധാരണ ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉൽക്കർഷം പൊതുവെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തവർ തന്നെ ഇവരിൽ ധാരാളമുണ്ടു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർ നിർബന്ധിതരാകേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ സംഖ്യയും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഇവരുടെ സ്ഥാനവും മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. വേണ്ട സൌജന്യങ്ങളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും നൽകി ഇതിലുമധികം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയാപൂർവ്വം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ നാട്ടരാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേ ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗം പ്രസ്തുത വിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കാനിടവരുന്നതായാൽ അതു് രാജ്യശ്രേയസ്സിനു ഒരു പ്രധാന കുറവായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. ഫീസാനുകൂല്യം മുതലായ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അധഃകൃതക്കു നൽകുവാൻ ആരംഭിച്ച സമയം മുതൽ ഗ്രാമീണരായ അധഃകൃതർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ താല്പര്യമുള്ളവരായിത്തീരുകയും കുറെയെല്ലാം പഠിച്ചു് മൻപോട്ടു വരികയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു് നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ സദാ അരിഷ്ടിച്ചു് കാലയാപനം നടത്തുന്നവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയാണു് വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അധഃകൃതകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ പല സാമുദായികസംഘങ്ങളുടേയും പരിശ്രമം നിമിത്തം പാഠശാലകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രത്യേകപ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങളും സഹായങ്ങളും ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതർ മൻപോട്ടു വരുമായിരുന്നു. കൊച്ചി ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൽകിവരുന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും ഉച്ചഭക്ഷണത്തിനും വസ്ത്രത്തിനും പുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്കും ആയി ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ഇടയിൽ പരക്കെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാസക്തി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായാൽ ഇവരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ക്രമേണ മുന്നോട്ടുവരുന്നതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ദയാപൂർവം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു പോരുന്നതിൽ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ സക്കീട്ടെയ്യുമ്പോൾ സദയം ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ അധഃകൃതക്കു് ഇന്നുള്ളതിലധികം സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നതിൽ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയും, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെഅറിയിച്ചു് വേണ്ടതു് ചെയ്യുകയും, ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിച്ചുവരുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു്

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

ഡയറക്ടർ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന ശ്രദ്ധക്കും പ്രത്യേകം നന്ദിപറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴും നാം കിവരുന്ന സൌജന്യങ്ങളും പരിമിതങ്ങളായതുകൊണ്ട് അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുന്നോട്ട പോകുന്നതിന് ഇവയൊന്നും മതിയാകാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഫീസുസൌജന്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അവർ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽപോയി എന്നു വരികയില്ല. അതിനാൽ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം നിർബന്ധവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തന്നെ നടപ്പാക്കിയാലേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇപ്പോൾ നാം കുന്ന സൌജന്യം ഒരുപക്ഷെ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലുള്ള അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകുന്നതിന് പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർ ദാരിദ്ര്യക്കുണ്ടിൽ ആണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവർക്കുപള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽപോകാൻ ഈ സൌജന്യം മാത്രം ഒരു പ്രേരകമാവുകയില്ല. മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയുടെ അഭാവവും ക്ലേശവേല കിട്ടാനുള്ള വിഷമവും നിമിത്തം അവരുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് അവർക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തന്നെ നടപ്പാക്കുകയും അവർക്ക് ഭക്ഷണം, പുസ്തകം, സ്ലേറ്റ്, വസ്ത്രം മുതലായവ വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്താലല്ലാതെ അധഃകൃതവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ പഠിത്തം മുന്നോട്ടു പോകുകയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നും, അതിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും നാംകി ചലതി രൂപീകരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag: Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, both the Honourable members have spoken in terms of high appreciation of the work done by Government on behalf of the depressed classes. I am grateful to them for what they have said about me also personally. Travancore is often represented as being behind Cochin in the matter of giving concession to depressed class people. It is pointed out that Cochin is spending higher amount for depressed class education. This is a misapprehension Sir, because Cochin happens to put under one head all that the Cochin Government is spending for the depressed class people whereas what we are doing is scattered under different heads. Take, for instance, the fee concession which comes to about Rs. 2 lakhs. Rs. 1,10,000 by way of compensation grant to private schools and Rs. 99,000 as loss of revenue due to fee concession given in Government schools. We have started an experiment, very small I admit, to enable the depressed class pupils to buy books. Honourable members will see that, in the budget for 1112 also, a similar

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

provision has been made. But Mr. John Joseph wants us to tackle the big problem of the mid-day meal.

MR. A S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Are the books worth only 8 annas ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*); Only Readers and copy books are prescribed by Government for Primary classes. No other books are prescribed. We do not insist upon any other books so far as Primary schools are concerned.

MR. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*) ; May I know whether there is any objection to the Department buying the books and giving it to the pupils direct ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It will mean more work but it will be considered

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam II*): May I know whether this amount includes the cost of the slate and pencil ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I think so ; Sir, I have not worked out the details.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is this concession given to pupils of only the third and fourth classes ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, Sir.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): May I know whether, for the higher classes, any other kind of concession is given ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Fee concessions are given.

This year I am taking up the case of a number of schools run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and I am looking into the question of how far and to what extent they can be given grant.

But the question of the mid-day meal is extremely problematical. Once I tried to work out a scheme and finally gave it up because it would involve an enormously heavy outlay. Even calculated at the rate of one or one and a half chuckrams per day, the cost is so heavy that it is not possible for the Government to undertake it.

PRESIDENT : Will Mr. Sastri withdraw his motion after having heard the statement made by the Director?

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*) : Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 130 to 151.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2, 500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. J. NAIR :

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 1

MR KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2·500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR :

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2, 500 for travelling allowances by Re, 1

MR. EDAVANATI S. PADMANABHA MENON :

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowanss by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs, 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re- 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances. by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,503 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

143. To rednce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

145 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1

MR V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKAR :

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re 1

MR. S. J. NAIR :

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34, 562 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI ;

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1

Motion No. 152.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction be reduced by Re. 1.

I make this motion to bring to the notice of the House the necessity for putting an immediate stop to the half-a-rupee cut that was effected last year in the monthly grant given to the Vernacular School teachers. This subject came in for discussion on an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Damodaran Asan in an intervening Session of

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the Assembly. Various arguments for and against the cut, were placed before the Assembly and the arguments placed by the Director, before the Assembly weighed so much with the House that it rejected that motion. But when giving its consent to the cut, it was clearly understood by the House, even from the words of the Director, that it was accepted only as a temporary measure to find a way out of a situation that had arisen as the result of not giving grants to very many private schools started since 1105. Now we have already passed one year, and while entering into a new financial year, it is but proper that we take a retrospect of the past year, reconsider the question and come to a fresh decision on this matter. While presenting the case of the Government to this House last time, the Director stated "even now if the Director finds that some money that is allotted to the department is going to lapse, he will see that the money is utilised for giving grants." I am quoting from the speech made by the Director at that time. The budget estimate for the year 1111 was Rs. 48·13 lakhs and the revised estimate for the same year was Rs 47·53 lakhs *i. e.*, Rs. 60,000 less than the budget estimate. The Director has told us that the amount saved by the half-a-rupee cut in the grant of the teachers was only Rs, 50,000. Putting these figures together, I fail to see why that half-a-rupee cut was necessary even last year.

SADASYA TILAKAN T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Urban*): May I know for what period this Rs. 50,000 was necessary?

M. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) For the last year.

If what the Director told us, namely, that any amount allotted, if found to lapse at the end of the year will be utilised for giving grants is true and if Rs. 60,000 is to lapse at the end of 1111, I do not understand what necessity there was for making a saving of Rs. 50,000, which is less than the amount which would lapse, by effecting a cut in the grant given to the teachers. The Director has admitted that the allotment for grant has been steadily falling down during the last two or three years. It was in 1108 Rs. 10 lakhs; in 1109, it was Rs. 9,50,030; in 1110 it was Rs. 9,20,000, and in 1111, it is only Rs. 9,00,000. I ask the question why is this reduction made every year in the amount of grant? If it is a method of retrenchment we would have appreciated the reduction in grant if the total allotment had also fallen in accordance with the reduction made in the grant. The total expenditure on Education is almost the same. That means that other items of the expenditure, have gone up and because the Education Department is already drawing from Government the maximum portion of revenue they can claim they want to find funds to keep up other branches of expenditure and for that they have to make this cruel cut of half a rupee from the salary of the lowest paid section that is serving in the department. Again, Sir, during the last two years a good number of schools were abolished either because they proved inefficient in working or because they were found overlapping, and by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai].

this item alone the department has gained a considerable portion in the very item of grant. And when we find that even in spite of this obvious gain to Government resulting from the abolition of schools, the department was not able to keep the other items of expenditure within the limit which was prescribed and that they had to cut down half a rupee from the Private School teachers' grant, I really fail to appreciate the position of the department. I do not wish to speak much on the conditions of the private school teachers. Even last year while discussing the adjournment motion, the Director advised us that there was no use in becoming sentimental on the fate of the poor teachers. That is true, Sir, the Director in the capacity of an administrative head has sometimes to adopt apparently cruel methods in order to escape from delicate situations that face Government. But studying the whole budget, as it stands, for 1111, studying the gradual reduction made in this particular item and the unknown increase in other items of expenditure, and considering the clear profit Government have made already by the abolition of schools, I submit that this House and Government should reconsider the question and use this opportunity for undoing a very cruel step taken against the poorest set of employees in the Education Department. With these words, I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

SADASYA TILAKAN T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Urban*): Sir, I rise to support the motion. The Travancore Government is spending a large amount of money for the education of the people. Just a minute before, we heard it said that concessions of a reasonable character are being granted to the depressed classes. It is quite legitimate Sir, that it should be done; and I am in favour of even increasing that help given to the depressed community. But, permit me, Sir, to say justice must come before generosity. If the Travancore Government systematically encouraged private individuals and bodies to bring schools into existence and if the Government held out the promise, which it did, that every month a portion of the salaries given by the management to the teachers concerned will be paid to them by the Government, and if in the light of these solemn undertakings of the Travancore Government a few people got into the service in educating boys in the grant-in-aid schools, how, the Government or any department can say that here are economic difficulties of a great character and you must go without something, however small the amount may be? It is very hard. Sir, the value of money for a poor man is very much greater than to a rich man (*Hear, hear*). It is all a question of margin or utility. Half a rupee to a man getting Rs. 10 or 12 is more valuable than Rs. 2 to a man who gets Rs, 50. So long as, according to the laws of nature and of God, the capacity of stomachs does not differ between teachers in Government schools and teachers in grant-in-aid schools and so long as the stomach will not be full unless food goes into it, it is cruel to deprive the people of what they earn. If it is a question of reducing the salary, Government do not think it necessary to reduce the salary of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

high paid officers alone but middle class officers also. Simply because grant-in-aid schools are more or less helpless and Government have not got enough money to give them, the proposal to reduce half a rupee was accepted and acted upon. These miserable people every day enter life getting up with the feeling that poverty is written in their very face. It is hard, I speak once more ; and what is the kind of work they are doing ? Is the work of a teacher less important than the work of a Police Head Constable or other officers getting similar pay ? I must say that it is a much more onerous and difficult work. If a man is always in poverty and despair and therefore has turned pesimistic, if the man looks upon the world as miserable, if such a man teaches the younger generation, then all that the Travancore Government does to advance the cause of education is merely waste. I do not want to say anything more. If the Travancore Government have not got money enough, I fully sympathise with the Director to abolish some of these schools and proclaim that it will not be possible to give them grants.

I will close by mentioning that such a proposal, if made, is not going to be so hard as the proposal made by a great man some time before. When asked as to how the poverty of Ireland could be set right, Swift said, the best way would be to put every blue-eyed lady soon after birth to death. I do not say that this is a statesmanlike way of dealing with the matter. Travancore Government is not insolvent in statesmanship. I am absolutely certain that there are officers in various departments, officers in the highest office, the Dewan assisted by a band of able and energetic officers, who will be able to devise means. Sir, I commend the motion to the acceptances of the House.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I also support the motion. The question raised is simple and at the same time very very important. It is not merely to press the necessity for putting an immediate stop to the half-rupee cut, but the question clearly points to the necessity of restoring at least the old rates of grant. What is it that we have done ? We boast that we are spending about half a crore of rupees on Education. What is the foundation of all the education that we boast of ? That foundation is the primary school ; and if we starve the primary school master, we are starving all the sources of education. That fact cannot for a moment be ignored. This cut last year was temporary, because I was told that a large number of primary school masters were going without any pay whatsoever ; and if they should be saved from that situation, a reduction like this was absolutely necessary. There was no helping it. That was what the Director told us and also what we agreed to. He also told us that this concession will be restored as early as practicable. Now the year is over and we are providing for the next year. Sir, it is certainly a folly of a most stupendous character to reduce the already very very poor pay of the aided school master. It has to be recognised that, though we have

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai].

two sets of schools, one called the departmental schools and the other aided schools, in fact both these schools are departmental in the sense that the pay of the school masters comes practically cent. per cent. from the State Treasury. Only the managers receive money in the case of grant-in-aid schools and the department receives the pay of the departmental school masters. But all that which goes to the hands of the school master is less than what the manager receives. All that goes to the hands of the school master serving in the Aided schools is only the money that goes out of the public treasury *minus*, in most cases, a portion of that which is misappropriated by the manager. Under these conditions, Sir, there is absolutely no meaning in reducing the pay; and we must recognise that the school master is starving on an income of Rs. 8 today though it was Rs. 8 1/2 formerly. To expect a man to do the work of teaching from 10 'o, clock in the morning till 4 'o clock in the evening and to expect him to do it effectively to the good of the students entrusted to his care is nothing short of folly. Not that the Rs. 8 1/2 was good but it was better than Rs. 8, and half a rupee out of Rs. 8 1/2 means 1/17. It is a very large fraction of his income. What can we expect of a man who is starving, his wife and children starving at home and himself starving in the school? We are spending tens of thousands thousands, of thousands and probably tens of lakhs on various things, on various comparatively unimportant things without any grudge whatsoever. Let us cut there or somewhere and retain here this half a lakh and restore the grant to the old rate.

MISS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKAMONY (*Nominated*): Sir, I support this motion which has been ably moved and supported by some of the honourable members of this House. I may say, Sir, that the primary school teachers have to do more work when compared with many other officers of the Education Department including the teachers in the High Schools and Colleges. They have to work from morning till evening. I know, Sir, that they do not get leisure periods that teachers in the English Schools, High Schools or Professors in the Colleges get. They get only two periods, one during the sewing class or the drawing class and one during the music class. And even during these two periods, some teachers do not get leisure. They have to take charge of these lessons as well. Further we know how very difficult it is to control small children. We can teach the High School children, then give them an exercise on the same and ask them to do it; but these children must be kept under complete control and teaching will have to be given at the top of the teachers' voice and it is absolutely difficult to control the children.

Further, as has been pointed out before, they are laying the foundation of the education of all men and women. the most important work. Sir, this half a rupee, as the learned Deputy President put it, is worth much more to a primary school teacher getting Rs. 8 or 10, than

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Rs. 50 to a big officer. I may say, Sir, in the case of a lady teacher, this half a rupee *plus* another half a rupee will give them a *saree* which is a bare necessity of life or in the case of any primary school teacher this half a rupee will get them two or three days' food for the whole family, for their condition of living is so very simple. Therefore it is very unjust on the part of Government to deprive these primary school teachers of this half rupee. I may also say now what I often hear, that only a few managers supplement the grant that is given to primary school teachers. With the Rs. 8 they get, what can they do?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI: (*Vilavankod*): Do managers distribute the whole of it.

MISS. HEPZIBAH GNANASIKHAMONY (*Nominated*): There may be a few very cruel managers who do not distribute even the whole of what they get from the Government. Their action is even more unjust than what the Government have done. I am now speaking about the cruelty of Government and not that of the managers.

These teachers, when they do not have enough for their meals often have to go hungry to the classes. Of course, there they yawn and are not able to do effective work. Can we expect anybody who is hungry to do good work? Sir, I am speaking from my own personal experience. I know teachers who are quite capable, but who are not able to do good work because of their poverty. In fact, they do not have the strength to teach the whole day. (*Hear, hear.*) Sometimes they sleep away, and then the children play or sing or do whatever they like and the teacher is not aware of what is going on in the class (*Laughter.*) In addition to this existing poverty, why make them discontended as well, by taking off this half a rupee from them?

I may be permitted to point out, Sir, that we are spending large amounts on comparatively unnecessary things such as the higher education of certain already well-paid officers. Sir, such officers can very well go in for such higher education at their own expense. They can afford it. Why should Government money be spent on them? Let them spend their own money and go in for higher education, if they want to acquire more knowledge and improve their prospects. Sir, if the Government can think of spending their money for such officers, why not they give this half-a- rupee to to the poor teacher who belongs to the lowest grade of officers getting the lowest pay from Government? Therefore, Sir, I request the Government in all earnestness to restore this half-rupee cut of the poor primary school teacher. I would also suggest that, from next year onwards, the Government should make it possible to increase the grant to these poor teachers. (*Hear, hear.*)

M.R. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kunnattur* cum *Pattanapuram*): I also have very great pleasure in supporting the motion. As a member of the Education Advisory Committee, I supported the motion of the Director for cutting the pay of the poor primary school teachers. But that was because the Director said that, unless this cut was made, Government would not be in a position to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai.]

pay any grant whatsoever to a large number of primary school teachers in recognised primary schools. He said several of them would have to go without any grant at all, since the necessary funds were not available. That was the alternative placed before us; that was the reason why the Director's proposal was accepted by the Committee. It has now turned out that the Director made a miscalculation. As has already been pointed out, according to the revised estimates for 1111, the Director has spent only Rs. 60,000 less than the amount allotted in the budget. Therefore, he had with him the necessary funds to pay these teachers without any cut in the salaries of other teachers; there was no necessity therefore for making this cut even during the current year. Further, it was then definitely stated that it would only be a temporary measure. I am sure the amount provided in the Education Budget for the year 1112 is adequate enough for the payment of the full grant of Rs. 8 1/2 to the aided primary school teacher. I therefore support the motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): Sir, it is a long time since the Government have accepted the policy of giving free primary education to all the children in the State. It is impossible for them to fulfil that solemn pledge because it requires numerous sites, buildings and teachers. The financial commitments will be rather heavy. But so far, Government have been enabled to fulfil that promise because of the numerous grant schools which have been established by private agencies. That is all the more reason why the teachers in grant schools should be given specially a kind treatment by the Government.

My next reason is that the teacher in aided primary schools is not in any way different from the teacher in a departmental primary school. Both have to pass the same kind of examination. The inspecting officer is the same, so that both the sets of teachers have to satisfy the same kind of test. There is therefore no justification for treating them differently; moreover, the Government are saving a huge amount by way of pension which, unlike the departmental teachers, the aided school teachers are not getting.

One other reason which I would urge in support of the motion is that, although the salaries of all officers of Government have been standardised under the standardisation scheme, the minimum of the salary in all cases was left as it was. The minimum pay of a departmental primary school teacher is even now Rs. 14. Formerly, when the departmental primary school teacher was getting Rs. 14, the aided school teacher was getting Rs. 8 1/2. Therefore, now also, the primary school teacher must get his Rs. 8 1/2.

Sir, there was absolutely no justification for the Government making the cut of half-a-rupee from the minimum salary of these poor teachers. It must be restored immediately. With these words, I support the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I also support the motion. Sir, the cut of half-a-rupee in the monthly grant of the poor vernacular school teachers is the "unkindest cut of all." (*Laughter.*) It was argued before the Advisory Board that financial stringency necessitated the cut. My suggestion to the Government is that, if there is insufficiency of funds, the salaries of the Principals, Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers of the Colleges must be cut and the necessary saving effected.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Have not those salaries been reduced as a result of the Standardisation?

PRESIDENT: The salaries of these officers have already been reduced as a result of 'Thommanisation", as it is called (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, 'Thommanisation' does not affect their present salaries at all. Further, Thommanisation has affected the officers of all departments alike. There has been no special reduction in the case of the officers of the Education Department alone. What I am now suggesting is that the salaries now drawn by the Principals and staff in the Colleges must be reduced, and the necessary saving effected to enable the Government to pay the full grant to these poor primary school teachers. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I support the motion. Of all charges upon the revenues of the State, the most important and necessary is the one on account of primary education. Sir, it was the late Mr. Gokhale, who, when he was discussing a motion in the old Imperial Legislative Council, said, with respect to the necessity for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the whole country, that this was the most humanitarian work that any Government worth its name can think of undertaking. Sir, so far as Travancore is concerned, the chief agency that is doing this humanitarian work is the private agency which conducts the aided primary schools. The majority of the primary school teachers in the State are employed in aided institutions. Departmental primary schools are not many in number compared to the aided ones in the State.

Sir, of all the cuts that we have been hearing of in recent years this is the "most unkindest cut of all" (*Laughter.*) Whatever might have been the reasons which prompted the Government to impose a cut of this nature, my submission is that none of those reasons any longer exists. Sir, I was also a member of the Advisory Board where this question was mooted.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Is he not a member of the Board, now, Sir?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): That question does not arise at all.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): The member said he *was* a member of the Board.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): What the Director then said was that the amount that could be saved by effecting this small cut could be utilised for giving the grant to more of such teachers. Whatever might have been the reasons then, Sir, those reasons do not exist now. We are now framing the budget for the coming year, so that the Government can now provide adequate funds for giving full grant to all the primary school teachers.

Sir, I have with me an appeal signed by as many as 19 graduate teachers, belonging to different communities, employed in different institutions. They say —

PRESIDENT: The usual procedure is that such appeals should be presented to the House.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I am not going to read it, Sir.

They conclude their appeal with a statement that it was simply on account of their helplessness and poverty that they were making the appeal and that it was because of their abiding loyalty to His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja that they did not start any agitation. I appeal to the Government to restore the cut.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*): I also rise to support the motion. Sir, this cut has cut at the very root of education, Sir, (*Laughter.*) The aided school teacher and the departmental school teacher possess the same qualifications and impart the same kind of tuition. But, the aided school teacher gets only Rs. 8, while the departmental school teacher is paid Rs. 15. Further, the aided school teacher cannot hope to get any pension, while the departmental school teacher is entitled to get it. There is, therefore, absolutely no justification for making any reduction in the grant that is paid to the aided school teacher. The cut must therefore be restored immediately. I would also suggest that, in future, the grant may be raised at least to Rs. 10.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I move that the question be now put.

The closure motion was put to vote and carried.

PRESIDENT: It is now nearly 1. We will now rise and meet again at 2. The Director will reply at 2 'o'clock, and then the motion will be put to vote.

I may remind the House that it has already devoted 2 hours for this grant, and that there are two hours more for this Demand.

The House adjourned for lunch at 12-59 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the Deputy President in the chair.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, in this matter, I fear I am made to appear before the House as the villain of the play, as the Financial Secretary said, in another connection. Sir, I am not a cruel or heartless man; and I sympathise with the hard lot of private school teachers as fully and genuinely as the honourable members of this House. It is entirely a question of funds;

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and, if funds permit, Government, I am sure, will be glad to restore the cut. But, Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, several honourable members referred to the Financial Secretary's speech, deplored the financial position of the State and argued vehemently that steps should be taken for increasing the receipts and for reducing the expenditure. The Financial Secretary himself in his speech referred to the growing expenditure under Education and proposed that the percentage for the Education Department in particular, which was specified in his speech, should be definitely fixed. We are spending, Sir, 20 per cent of the revenue of the State on Education; and it is the highest proportion in the whole of India.

Now, this cut was not made for retrenchment's sake. It was made with a definite object. As I explained, Sir, when the adjournment motion was moved in this House by Mr. Asan on this question the cut was effected with the object of using the savings for the benefit of the private school teachers themselves. A very large number of teachers, about 500 or 600 of them, benefited as the result. A good number of teachers who were getting Rs. 8½ on paper were actually getting only 4 or 5 rupees or even less because the amount paid as grant for the school was distributed among all the teachers, those that were receiving the grant and those that were not receiving the grant. I contend, Sir, that, in the case of at least some schools, as a result of the reduction of 14 chs., the teachers are actually getting more than they were getting before. Though we saved about Rs. 50,000 by this cut, that was not sufficient for the purpose; and I came to the House with a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 30,000 which the House sanctioned. This grant of Rs. 8 per teacher to all new schools and new classes started since 1105 has cost the Government Rs. 80,000. Now, by restoring the cut, you are asking the Goverment to make an additional provision of Rs. 80,000 in the budget for 1112. I ask, Sir, is that fair? There is after all, Sir, I submit, a touch of anti-climax in the speeches made by honourable members. "Great distress!" "Great suffering!" "They cannot make both ends meet." "They cannot keep the wolf from the door." "So, give them 14 chs. more." After all, Sir, we are fighting for 14 chs. and this 14 chs. is not going to relieve the distress of the teachers.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Whose grievance will be redressed by this 14 chs.?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The grievance will not be redressed, Sir. We are only giving a tip of 14 chs. and it is not going to redress the grievance.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): What amount should be paid in order that the grievance may be redressed?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) The small addition of 14 chs. to the grant is not commensurate with the expenditure to be incurrrd by the Government and the handicap to which the Education Department will be subjected. You, Sir, speaking this morning, referred to the marginal utility of money and pointed out how that this 14 chs. has got a much greater marginal utility.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I believe it was the member for Trivandrum who said that.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, Sir, I stand corrected. Well, I agree that the marginal utility of money for a person with a low income is much higher than the marginal utility of money for a person with a higher income. If you are going to apply economic principles to these matters, ought we not consider other economic principles also? What about the purchasing power of money? What about the distinction between real wages and nominal wages?

Now, Sir, the private school teachers were getting a grant of Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 until ten years ago. We had a succession of bumber surpluses and the grants of private school teachers and the pay of the department vernacular school teachers were pushed up. The pay of the departmental vernacular school teachers was raised from Rs. 10 to 15 and the private school teacher's grant was increased from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8½ and so on Sir, in European countries and, as the Financial Secretary tells me, even in parts of India, they have got what is called the cost of living index; and when the cost of living goes up, they revise the salaries of the teachers. When the cost of living goes down they reduce the salaries.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) May I know whether in those places it affected only the private school teachers?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It affects all. Sir, applying that principle, is not the purchasing power of Rs. 8 now greater than the purchasing power of Rs. 8-14 chs. in 1104?

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): May I know what is the minimum pay of the primary school teacher in British India?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Publir Instruction*): It varies, Sir, in different provinces, In Calcutta, they take only Intermediates and sometimes Graduates and pay them Rs. 35. That is a thing which we cannot even dream of here.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*): What is it in Mysore?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think it differs very much from what it is in Travancore. So, the relief that we are going to afford to the private school teacher by this increase of 14 chs. is going to be extremely small, whereas the result will be that you will paralyse the Education budget.

Sir, Mr. Changanachery Parameswaran Pillai, Mr. Pacode Narayana Pillai and Mr. Thanu Pillai, all members of the Education Advisory Board, who supported strongly this cut, have now turned against me. (*Laughter.*) They are now throwing the blame entirely on me and they say that they were misled by a miscalculation on the part of the Director. They referred to the budget estimates and the revised estimates of 1111 and pointed out that there has been a saving of Rs. 60,000

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

and that the Director hoodwinked them in the Education Advisory Board by saying that there was no money.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are the proceedings of the Education Advisory Board private or public?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They are not private and they are not public (*Laughter.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: They are intermediary between private and public. Is that so?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Well, Sir, in the first place what is called the 'the revised estimate' here is an approximate figure. It does not correspond—and I can assure the honourable members that it is not going to correspond—to the actuals. In the second place, this surplus shown in the revised estimate is derived from accidental and adventitious items. The main head from which this surplus is derived is establishment charges. Sir, the lapses under establishment charges are an uncertain and unreliable quantity; and neither the Government nor the head of the department can earmark such surpluses, which are of an accidental and unreliable character and use them for recurring expenditure from year to year. In a big budget like the Education Budget, of Rs. 48 lakhs, a surplus of Rs. 50,000 or 60,000 is inevitable. If you look at former years, when financial control and head-quarters supervision over the expenditure were lax, you will find a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs. So, it cannot be assumed that, from the natural surplus of the Education budget in 1112, this expenditure can be met. Provision will have to be made for it as a specific item; and as I say, it is going to be extremely difficult to make such a provision.

After all, Sir, this Rs. 8 that we pay is not salary. On principle, it is not salary, whatever it may be in actual practice. On principle, it is a grant and the managers are expected to make a contribution towards the pay of the private school teacher. The Education Reforms Committee insisted that there should be at least twenty per cent. contribution. They recommended that the pay of an untrained teacher in a private school should be fixed at Rs. 8. They even wanted to reduce it.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum Rural*): Is it pay or grant?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I mean grant. They wanted that the management should give twenty per cent. contribution, making the pay of the private school teacher Rs. 10. Now if teachers are really serious about it and if the management are also really serious about it, why don't they explore the other way of dealing with the problem, by levying small fees in the private primary school of 1 ch. or 2 ch.?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Can they levy fees when they are in receipt of a grant?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is provision in the Education Code, Sir, enabling the management to levy fees. Of course, if they regularly levy fees they cannot claim the grant.

Sir, I have often explained to the House that this whole question of financing primary education is going to be a very difficult and very troublesome problem. So far as the departmental school teachers are concerned, there has been standardisation. Even in the case of the primary school teachers, the scale has been reduced from Rs. 15-1/2-18 to 15-1/3-18.

All that I can say now is that Government will be prepared to re-examine the financial position and to re-examine the Education budget. If it is at all possible to restore the cut, Government will be glad to do so. Obviously, Sir, I can give no definite undertaking, but I can assure the House that Government will re-examine the whole question very sympathetically. On this assurance I hope and trust that the mover will withdraw the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Does the Director expect a teacher receiving Rs. 8 to do the work of teaching efficiently?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If I can expect him to do the work efficiently on Rs. 8 chs. 14, I can expect him to do so on Rs. 8 as well.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): Sir, I have not much to say by way of reply. The Director said that in the Budget speeches, we emphasised the necessity for reducing the expenditure. I may submit that there is nothing irreconcilable between those speeches and the request now made. What we said was that expenditure for administrative control should be reduced. We never said that the pay of low-paid servants of Government should be cut in order to save money.

Another point placed before the House by the Director is that the cut is very small. Unfortunately, Sir, the salary is very small too. The extent of the cut has to be measured in proportion to the salary. The cut is 6 per cent. It is enormous.

Another point mentioned by the Director is that the Education Budget is only a rough calculation. Well, Sir, the Revised Estimate is a rough calculation. But so is the Budget Estimate. He has told us that the actuals are never the same as the budget estimate. The actuals for 1111 is yet to be seen. We have only the actuals for 1110. The actuals for 1110 was Rs. 47·23 lakhs. That is to say, it is Rs. 30,000 less than the revised estimate of 1111. If strict economy is to be followed, the actuals if at all it changes from the Revised Estimate, must be much less than the revised estimate.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Does the honourable member realise that, in the years previous to 1108, the estimate was based on the system of giving three-year grants.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): I am speaking about the actuals for 1110. We have got the actuals only for 1110 and the revised estimate for 1111. Therefore, Sir, none of the arguments of the Director can satisfy us as to the necessity for continuing the cut. With these few remarks, I press the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The members who spoke in support of the motion have rested their case on sense of justice and the interests of efficient teaching. The Director of Public Instruction expressed sympathy with the object of the motion. On behalf of Government, he pleaded want of funds. The Government have no emotions. According to the Government, the whole question is one of practicability on a comparative estimate of the various items of public expenditure.

I shall now put this motion to the vote.

The motion was carried,

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result —

AYES—43.

1	Mr.	N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2	,,	T. K. Alexander
3	,,	S. Chattanatha Karayalar
4	,,	A. S Damodaran Asan
5	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
6	,,	K. R. Elenkath
7	,,	Antony George
8	,,	S. J. Nair
9	,,	M. K. Janardana Kamath
10	,,	T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
11	,,	N. John Joseph
12	,,	J. M. Joseph
13	,,	T. C. Joseph
14	,,	N. Kesava Panickar
15	,,	K. M. Krishnan
16	,,	K. P. Krishna Menon
17	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
18	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai
19	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
20	,,	T. Krishna Pillai
21	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
22	Mr.	E. K. Kunjuraman
23	,,	K. M. Kuriakose
24	,,	P. C. Kuriyan
25	,,	K. Madhavan
26	,,	M. K. Madhavan Pillai
27	,,	K. Mahomed
28	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai
29	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
30	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai
31	,,	K. Padmanabhan
32	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
33	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
34	,,	Changanachery K. Parameswaran Pillai
35	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar
36	,,	R. Sivaraman Nair
37	,,	M. Sivatanu Pillai
38	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
39	,,	S. Thiraviam Nadar
40	,,	P. K. Thomas
41	,,	N. E. Varughese
42	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
43	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

NOES—12.

1 Mr. K. C. Abraham	7 Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
2 ,, John Whitely Tolson	8 ,, Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
3 ,, C. V. Chandrasekharan	9 ,, R Pitchu Aiyengar
4 ,, K. George	10 Rao Bahadur A. Rengaswami Aiyar
5 Rao Bahadur Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	11 Mr. T. C. Thommen
6 Mr. C. O. Madhavan	12 ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai

NEUTRALS—3.

1 Mr. V. T. Chacko	3 Mr. G. Nilakantan
2 ,, A Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)	

The motion was declared carried.

Motion Nos. 153 to 177.

The following motions, being identical, lapsed :

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

153. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

154. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR :

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

157. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :

158. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

159. To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

160. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

161. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

162. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI :

163. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI : (*Kalkulam II*)

164. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re 1.

MR. M. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*) :

167. To reduce the allotmeot of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
169. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
170. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
171. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
172. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
173. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
174. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. A. THANU PILLAI :
175. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.
MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI :
176. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Rs. 1.
MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :
177. To reduce the allotment by Rs. 34,562 for Direction by Re. 1.

Motions Nos. 178 to 182.

The following motions were not moved :—
MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
178. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,400 for Division Inspectors by Re. 1.
MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
179. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,400 for Division Inspectors by Re. 1.
Mr. K. MAHOMED :
180. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,054 for Assistant Inspecting Officer by Re. 1.
MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
181. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,054 for Assistant Inspecting Officer by Re. 1.
MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :
182. To reduce the allotment of Rs 62,454 for salaries by Re. 1.

Motion No. 183.

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

It has been the practice for Inspectors to inspect the schools once in a week. I know personally many Inspectors when they go to Cape Comorin, they go to some school, make an inspection, and note it in the diary. The main purpose of their inspection is to draw their allowance and not to fulfil the purpose for which this inspection is intended. When an Inspector inspects an English School, he goes to the T. B., When an Inspector inspects an English School, he goes to the S. L. B. School, stays there for two or three days, just gets into the S. L. B. School, and claim his T. A. Such a practice should be discontinued. I request the Director to consider this matter and remove the irregularities in the inspection.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Sir, I support the motion. With the inauguration of the Educational Reforms, the Inspectorate was reorganised. The reorganised Inspectorate has been working for a sufficiently long time and we can now review their work. From the point of view of inspection, the creation of four Divisional Inspectors has not been found to be satisfactory. Sir, formerly there were only two Inspectors, one in charge of English Education and another in charge of Vernacular Education. With the reorganisation, the whole State has been divided into four Divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Inspector, entrusted with the duties of supervising English and Vernacular Institutions in the area. By the mingling of both these institutions, both kinds of education have suffered to a great extent. When there was an Inspector for the Vernacular branch alone for the whole State, he was able to concentrate more attention on the development of Vernacular Education. Similarly, when there was an Inspector in charge of English Education alone, he was able to concentrate his entire attention upon the advancement of English Education in this State. Now, by the mingling of the two branches and entrusting the work to a single officer, education has been greatly impaired. From my experience, I am able to say that inspection work is not being properly carried out by the Inspectors because in each Division there are a number of English High and Middle Schools and Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools.

I think it may not be possible for the Inspectors to concentrate their attention on English education as much as they used to do before. The same is the case with regard to Vernacular education.

Coming to primary education, I wish to make some observations. It is in a deplorable condition at present. The conditions are very much worse in the case of departmental schools. In the case of private schools, there is at least the manager who will be responsible for the school. What is the case in regard to the departmental schools? Their conditions are worse both internally and externally. The buildings are mostly in a dilapidated condition. In regard to the tuition also, it is not properly done. The members of this House who have primary schools in thier places of residence will bear ample testimony to that. A major part of the schools will not even be open till about 11 o' clock in the morning. Mostly all the pupils will be out of the school and the teachers will be engaged in chit-chating. The conditions are much worse in girls' schools. This is largely due to insufficiency of inspection. In some cases, the lady teachers will be attending the school only after finishing their house-hold duties. In most of the schools, the teachers will not be working till 4 o' clock. These are matters which require serious attention by the Inspectors. The Inspecting Officers should make surprise visits and see that these defects are removed. What is usually done is, the Inspecting Officers give previous information of their inspection, saying that the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector will visit the school on a particular day. Naturally everything will be kept tidy so far as the school is concerned. Even if there are no boys, they

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

will be collected from outside and put in the school for the time being. The Director should make it a point to see that their Inspecting Officers make as many surprise visits as possible to remove the defects existing in primary schools. With these observations, I support the motion.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I oppose the motion. With regard to the Inspectors, it is a well-established practice in the department, that, at least a week in advance of tour, each Divisional Inspector should send his tour programme for the coming month to the head office. The tour programme is carefully scrutinised in my office. It is compared with the previous tour programmes and only, if it is found approvable, it is approved. Such defects as Mr. Nadar pointed out are to a very large extent non-existent. No Inspector will be allowed to go to the same place again and again. There are definite rules about it. All the Inspectors have got certain definite duties to perform. They have to conduct the annual inspections and finish them before the close of the year. They should make grant inspections of new schools and finish the work before the close of the year. It is not usual for them to go to the same place again and again.

With regard to what Mr. Padmanabhan said, I cannot agree that the reorganisation of the Inspectorate has been a retrograde step. That is a very sweeping statement which he made.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is one point which strikes me now. This is a motion on the allowance of Inspectors. The Inspectors have to perform their duties assigned to them. They cannot make any change with regard to their jurisdiction. At the time Mr. Padmanabhan was speaking on that point, it did not strike me or any one else. That being so, no elaborae answer is necessary on that point. I say this because that has not much to do with the present motion. Further, if there is any change to be made with regard to the jurisdiction of travelling by the Inspectors, it is done by people who are above the Inspectors.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The object of the motion is to point out the defects in the inspection of schools and then make certain suggestions for improving the inspecting work.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: To say that the Inspector does possess certain powers, that the Inspector does not possess certain other powers, changes in these powers are not within the Inspector's province.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): The present reorganisation was the cause for that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have already given my ruling. I only say that the Director need not elaborate that point.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag: Director of Public Instruction*): It was with the object of improving the quality of inspection that this reorganisation was effected. It was not merely with regard to the improvement of primary education or vernacular education; but it was with a view to improve all kinds of education, to improve the quality

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

of inspection in regard to English education as well. As I said, each Inspector has to do the annual inspection; and in the case of new institutions, he has to make a grant inspection also. I call for quarterly returns of the inspection work done by the Inspectors and their Assisttants. These returns are scrutinised in my office; and if it is found, for instance, that an Assistant Inspector or the Divisional Inspector concerned is rather slack in the matter of inspection, or, he has paid very few surprise visits, he is warned. I may say for the information of the member that, whenever the inspection work has been found to be slack, the Assistant Inspector is often reverted as teacher.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the number of surprise visits that each Inspector has to make in regard to primary schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is no fixed number for that. By the nature of the case, it is extremely difficult to fix a definite number.

Reorganisation of the Inspectorate has not only improved the quality of inspection. It has infused a new life and vigour into the whole machinery. It has brought the inspectorate, the managers, the teachers, and the public who are interested in the schools, much closer together. Of course, teaching is not as satisfactory as it should be, some teachers are slack in their attendance, some schools happen to be closed before 4 'o' clock—such instances in the case of primary schools occur. These are all things which we come across in the day's work. These things come to our notice often. I myself have paid surprise visits to primary schools and found that the schools have closed even at 3. 30 p. m. according to my watch. The pupils will all be out and the teachers might have gone to their houses. On certain occasions, I myself had to send for them and scold them for having closed the school. Such instances occur in the case of primary schools.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Are the primary schools supplied with a clock?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Each primary school has got a clock. But the times vary between one school and another.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know the language in which different subjects are taught in the various classes of the English schools?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Does that question arise on this motion?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Yes, it does.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag Director of Public Instruction*): Up to the II Form all subjects are taught in Vernacular, except English. In some schools, in the III form also, all subjects are taught in Malayalam, except English.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know who inspects the Girls' schools?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : That does not arise at all.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : But it comes in in the inspection of schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Do the Inspectors inspect the primary schools of the girls' section ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : They are mixed schools, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The use of the word girls' schools is a technical expression and therefore Mr. Thanu Pillai's question does not arise.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : It is the aim and object of the department to improve the quality of inspection from year to year. I have nothing more to add.

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR (*Agastisvaram*) : I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, witdrawn.

Motion Nos. 184 to 186.

The following motions were not moved.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

184. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

185. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

186. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Motion No. 187.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil.I*) : I beg to make the following motion.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

Sir, the inspectorate often makes indiscriminate recommendations for closing the schools on the ground of overlapping, without going to the spot and learning the situation in the light of all relevant circumstances and without conducting proper enquiry. After the inauguration of the reforms in the Education Department, for some reason or other, several schools were closed down. Many schools were closed on the ground of overlapping. Some schools were closed on the ground that the management was not properly conducting them. Anyhow, by pursuing this policy of closing down schools, considerable indignation and heart-burning has been roused in the mind of the people. In the closing down of schools, there are two views. One view is taken by the department and the other view taken by the manager : the department may say that the manager has not been conducting the school properly and the management will say that the school is being conducted on proper lines. However, these schools were started in various places after spending large amounts of money and after spending much valuable time and energy of the people. There are institutions started by individuals and by associations,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

Before the department decides upon closing down a school, it has to take into account various factors. The question that this House has to consider is whether, in pursuing the policy of closing down the schools, all these factors that are to be taken into consideration are being taken into account. So far as my information goes, closing down of schools on account of overlapping has been pursued with a certain amount of irresponsibility. Mostly, in the case of primary schools, the decision whether a particular should be closed down or allowed to continue rests ultimately on the report of the Assistant Inspecting Officer. That report may be made for various considerations. There may be personal considerations, there may be communal considerations. The question is whether the authorities at the top of the department do take a personal interest in the matter. Do they conduct a personal enquiry in the matter, or do they content themselves with a mere report from the Assistant Inspector that the school should be closed down ? My information is that the matter is decided without due enquiry and without proper examination of all these factors.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it the case with all the Inspectors ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : That is not the case with *all* the Inspectors.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : According to Mr. Padmanabhan, if there is one single Inspector who does that, it is relevant ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Yes Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Shall I ask you a question ? Has not the Government itself recognised communal claims with regard to certain matters ? So would you say that, if an Inspector has got communal consideration it is wrong ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : So far as this matter is concerned, the report of the Inspector based on communal representation, in my opinion, is wrong.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : Is it the member's opinion that officers appointed on communal consideration would show communal consideration ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I do not believe that for a moment. The choice should be made properly.

Sir, I am being interrupted too often.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is unavoidable to some extent.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : In deciding the question of overlapping, the most important factors to be considered are whether the school is properly conducted, whether it is properly housed, whether the school is situated at the proper site, whether there are the required qualified teachers and such other things These are the most important considerations that should be taken into account in deciding to close down a school. I will illustrate it by a single instance. How convincing it is, has to be decided by this House. There are two schools in my constituency ; one Chilakoor Mahomedan school and the other Panayil V. P. School. These are situated at a distance of half a mile each. So far as the Mahomedan school is concerned, it is properly run. That school satisfies all the required conditions. It is situated

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

just on the road side. There is sufficient strength, regular attendance, a well-qualified staff; and there is also a Koran teacher. The other Primary school does not satisfy any of these conditions. It has not the minimum strength. It is not properly housed and there are not sufficient teachers. Now in respect of the Mahomedan school, the Assistant Inspector has made a recommendation for closing it down, notwithstanding all these advantages.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: According to you, a bad school is given recognition while a really good school is denied grant.

MR K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Yes. That is a matter which the Director should enquire into before the report is accepted. He should conduct a personal enquiry into the matter, weigh the question from all standpoints and then decide whether the school should be closed down.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, I support the motion. As a measure of retrenchment as well as reform, a number of Primary schools throughout the State has been erased out of existence by the D. P. I. After having done so, with an air of satisfaction and success, the Director says that despite the fact that a number of schools have been closed down the total number of schools as well as the total number of students have increased. Of course, this may be a fact with regard to the years 1109 and 1110. If we look to page 85 of the Administration Report, it will be evident that the increase in the number of students was so rapid——

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know from the member——

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: When a member is reading a short list why should you question him like this? Why not wait for a reasonable time.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): From the report of the administration of the department that has been supplied to us by the Director, I shall prove that before, 1109, that is to say before the inauguration of this new policy, the increase in the strength of students was higher.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I wish to know on whom rests the responsibility for the abolition of the schools? Is it on the Inspector or the Director?

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): I am coming to that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I can say this, that the Director does not do it *suo moto* but on the recommendation *pro* or *contra*.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): The whole difficulty lies in this, that the Inspectors think that the Director is so enamoured of this policy and is so enthusiastic and keen to pursue this policy, that they recommend, rather indiscriminately, the abolition of their Primary schools. For instance, I have tried to ascertain from the Director whether he has made any personal investigation as to the local necessity of a particular school in my constituency and he told me that he had to abide by the recommendation of the Inspector and has not made any local inspection.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I know the name of the school?

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): It was while Mr. Statham was the Director. The school is at Karinkulam. I do not exactly remember the name of the school now. The recognition and grant was withdrawn without proper investigation by the inspecting authorities. When complaints were made, the Director had agreed to make a personal enquiry into the matter. Anyhow this policy, if pursued, would, I am afraid, tell heavily upon the progress of Primary education in the country. Travancore stands pre-eminent today in the matter of education at least, because of a far-sighted policy pursued by a series of Directors for advancing the primary education of the country.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I too wish to speak a few words in support of the motion. This question of 'overlapping' is creating great trouble in the rural parts. It gives a handle to unscrupulous Assistant Inspectors of Schools to boss over innocent Managers; and what ever might have been the reason that weighed with the Education Reforms Committee to make this recommendation, I fear it has now become a positive means of oppression and that it is being very freely abused.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I wish to speak a few words on the motion before the House. It needs no mention that the Inspectors have been indiscriminately recommending the abolition of schools either on account of overlapping or on account of the fact that schools are incomplete or for any other reason. From the Administration Report for the year 1110 it is seen that within one year nearly 200 schools were abolished. The number of schools having one class in 1109 was 194 while in 1110 it was 127; with two classes was 688 in 1109 and 575 in 1110, with 3 classes 633 in 1109 and 587 in 1110. The number of one class schools fell by 67 as against the same number in the previous year; the number of 2 class of schools fell 63 and of 3 class schools by 46 in 1110 as against 33 and 49 respectively in 1109.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether schools with one class and two classes serve any purpose in the matter of education?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): That is because the Inspectors are standing as a detriment for the extension of classes. They frustrate the work of the management inasmuch as they do not help the management.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether the member is able to give one instance where the Manager has applied for the extension of classes and where it has been disallowed and the grant stopped?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): One of the schools at Chenthodi has been stopped in which case even the application for extension has not been even forwarded to the Director's office.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Extension of what?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Extension of two classes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You mean addition?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Yes, Sir.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): May I know whether that manager is prepared to give one rupee to his teacher in addition to his pay?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): It is not merely due to the indifference of the Managers that these schools remain incomplete.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the abolition of schools is a very serious matter and the Department does not abolish schools in a light hearted manner. Overlapping like maternity is a matter of fact. It is not a matter of opinion. The opinions and prejudices of any Assistant Inspector will not weigh in the matter at all. There are certain facts and the Department acts upon those facts. Whether a particular school is overlapping or not is a matter of fact. If the Assistant Inspector misrepresents facts he does so at his own risk. It is a very serious matter and it is not as if the Assistant Inspector makes a recommendation and immediately it goes through automatically. Nothing of the sort.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): May I know whether there have been instances in which the Assistant Inspectors or Divisional Inspectors have been punished in consequence of the recommendation made in regard to overlapping schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They have been reprimanded when I felt satisfied that they had misrepresented facts. They have often been asked to make a more detailed enquiry before they recommended the abolition of any school.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know the total number of schools closed down?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not remember the exact number now. The member may send in an interpellation. The Administration Report contains that information.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Elenkath has read out that.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Many of these cases are cases in which the Director has taken action *suo moto*. He has taken action on the basis of the list contained in Appendix 2 of the Education Reforms Committee's Report. The Educatiom Reforms Committee, after touring the whole country and visiting primary school after primary school, prepared a list of overlapping schools. We have got there, taluk by taluk, 150 examples of overlapping schols.

MR. R. SIVARAMAN NAIR (*Tiruvalla II*): May I know whether all the schools were abolished?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Not all, Sir. Some have been dealt with; some are under examination.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): When a private school is abolished, may I know what is done with the pupils and teachers there?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): If it is an overlapping school, it is abolished because there is sufficient

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

accommodation for the pupils in the school near by within a distance of 4 or 6 furlongs. It is in such cases that we call the school an overlapping school.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether any compensation is paid to the Managers who have put up the buildings and started the schools, when recognition of these schools is withdrawn?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How does that question arise?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I would like to point out that there has been injustice done to the managers consequent on the withdrawal of recognition. The managers put up buildings and furnished the schools and when recognition is withdrawn, they have to incur loss.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is, further injury is meted out to them.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Overlapping schools are nearly always inefficient and unsatisfactory. It is not for retrenchment or on account of any other policy that they are abolished. The abolition of overlapping schools is carried out definitely with a view to improve the quality of primary education.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know whether the private school managers have been asked to refund the amounts that have been received from Government?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: At the time recognition was given, were not these schools inspected by competent authorities?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It was because the department was working without any kind of definite policy in the matter of primary education. That is what the Education Reforms Committee have said. They say, as there has been no policy in the location of schools, schools have been allowed to grow up. If a few children go to a one-class school for a few days in the year, the school earned the grant from year to year. It is mere waste of money.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Is there any instance in which a Government school has been abolished on the ground of overlapping?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There are very few incomplete Government schools. But if it is found that, in the case of two schools, one private and one departmental, the departmental school is not satisfactory with regard to equipment furniture and building and the private school is found satisfactory, and only one school is necessary in the locality, the departmental school may be closed down. But such instances are very rare.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know how many schools were inspected by the Director before orders were issed for closing?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): A point of order. The motion is with regard to the Inspectorate which often makes indiscriminate recommendations for closing schools. How is this question relevant here?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is a very legitimate one, because whether the Director does anything independently has been raised in this House. If the Director is able to answer, let him answer. I think Mr. Padmanabhan wants to know how many schools the Director inspected this year before deciding the closing down of overlapping schools.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Well, in the course of my tours, I do inspect schools, reports about which are pending before me. I cannot give the exact number I inspected.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is whether the Director has made it a point to inspect the schools before he finally decided upon closing them?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It is only in doubtful cases that I inspect. I call for all the relevant information from the Assistant Inspectors and the Divisional Inspectors; and from the information supplied to me, I am able to come to a definite conclusion. If I come to the conclusion that a school proposed to be closed is not overlapping I say the school need not be closed. If I feel any doubt, I ask to the Assistant Inspector to pay more surprise visits and give me a report as to whether the attendance is satisfactory. I ask the Inspector to make more surprise visits. If I find that it is a a clear case of overlapping, I withdraw aid. I ask the Inspector in such cases to see how the school runs without aid. There are a number of stages like that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does any school run without aid when it does not run with aid?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I suppose not. I am explaining the various stages before the closing down of a school. The instance Mr. Padmanabhan mentioned is before me. I have not yet passed orders about that. (*President's bell*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabhan.

MR. K PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know from the member ——

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has sat down.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I got up before he sat down.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Look here on this matter, my word is final. I have called Mr. Padmanabhan. That means Mr. Chandrasekharan has sat down.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I submit to the ruling of the Chair, but I must be allowed to get a reply from Official member.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Why should the honourable member lose his temper like that? I say Mr. Padmanabhan may give a reply if he has any.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I submit, Sir, that, as Mr. Chandrasekharan was taking his seat, I was putting the question,

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You shall not question the ruling. You must express regret. The whole thing has taken place not in camera but in public daylight; that Mr. Chandrasekharan sat down and I called upon Mr. Padmanabhan is the fact. Mr. Padmanabhan is under a mistake. Mr. Padmanabhan may reply, if he has a reply to give.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I do not wish to have a reply, in view of the ruling from the Chair

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I shall have to take steps against you. You are at liberty to say that you do not want to reply. Will you therefore withdraw your statement?

Cries of "withdraw, withdraw"

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I withdraw.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It is very good of you to have withdrawn your statement. Do you want to press the motion or withdraw the motion?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil, I*): I am neither pressing nor not pressing.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are running grave risks, Mr. Padmanabhan. I must warn you. I was asking you whether you wanted to press the motion or whether you were prepared to withdraw the motion.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I wanted to put a question to the Director. Since I did not get an opportunity for that—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You shall not say anything with regard to that.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am just submitting that I was not given an opportunity.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am asking definitely once for all, in pursuance of the auothority which is vested in the Chair, whether Mr. Padmanabhan wants to press his motion to a division or to withdraw. That is the only point.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I had not been able to get all the answers to the points I raised.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is no use in repeating that. When an honourable member is in the wrong, it is my duty to counsel him. In exercise of the authority vested in me as Chairman, I am doing this. Probably Mr. Padmanabhan is under a mistake. I ask him again whether he wants an opportunity to reply.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I said I do not want to reply because an opportunity was not given to me to get information from the Director.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabhan, will you please decide at least now whether you want to press the motion or to withdraw. All that you can say now is "I want to press the motion or" I do not press the motion." You have waived the right of reply. Come in a friendly way, Mr. Padmanabhan. (*Laughter.*) I am giving a friendly advice.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I seek leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 188 to 190.

The following motions were not moved:-

188. ME. K. MAHOMED :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,38,203 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

189. MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
To omit the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Inspectress

190. MR. K. PADMANABHAN ;
To omit the allotment of Rs. 4654 for establishment.

Motion No. 191.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Sir, I beg to move the following motion:-

To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,347 for Inspectresses.

Sir, I move this motion because I feel that there is no necessity to retain a separate section as Inspectresses, since there are four Divisional Inspectors who have sufficient chances for efficiently inspecting the schools in their jurisdiction. The Education Reforms Committee has recommended co-education, the appointment of both male and female teachers in primary schools and has further recommended the abolition of certain Sections in the local Women's College as the girls there may continue their education in the college for boys. One of the grounds that was advanced by the Education Reforms Committee for the present reorganisation is that one Inspector for the Vernacular boys' schools for the whole State will not be able to properly inspect all the schools in the State and that it would be better to divide the State into a number of divisions so that the Inspector might have easier access to all the schools in his jurisdiction. The argument supports my proposition that an Inspectress who has to inspect and control the educational institutions throughout the State will be unable to do it because her jurisdiction is too large. The Inspectors and their Assistant Inspectors are allowed to inspect primary schools, which are mixed schools with female and male teachers. The Director, who should either be a male or female, is entitled to inspect any educational institution in the State irrespective of the question whether it is an institution for the boys or girls. The local Women's College where there is a lady Principal and male Professors the Science College with a female Professor and the Arts College with female Professors are administered satisfactorily.

Now when an attempt is made to set both males and females on the same footing and the females are aserting equal rights with males in all walks of life, I do not know why we must allow the retention of this old custom of giving separate treatment, so far as the Inspectress is concerned.

MR N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) ; May I know from the member whether males are males and females are females ? (*Laughter*).

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Any member who does not know that should not be given answer. (*Laughter*)

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavlikara*) : I do not answer that because I am surprised at the question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : That question means more than what the words contained therein imply.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am only concerned with the question as it is.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavlikara*) : Sir, I am of opinion that there is absolutely no necessity to retain the Inspectress and her staff. So, I move this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I rise to support the motion. From the Administration report of the Education Department, I find that, of all the inspecting officers that we have, the work of the Inspectress is the worst. Because, it is stated in page 15 of the report that, out of 71 schools left for her to inspect, she inspected only 57 ; and the number of visits that she has made on the whole is only 61 as against the 394, 139, 299 and 186 visits made by the four Divisional Inspectors. Sir, I have seen the explanation that is given for this, *viz.*, that some 14 schools had been left uninspected in the year 1110, and that those schools also were inspected at the beginning of the school year 1934-35. Of these 71 institutions left to the Inspectress for inspection, only 45 are English schools, where alone she can effectively inspect, and all the others are Vernacular schools which have to be inspected by her Assistant. Therefore, Sir, if this post is abolished, the number of additional schools that the 4 Divisional Inspectors will have to take up among themselves, is only 45 ; in other words, each Divisional Inspector will have 10 schools more to inspect. That, certainly, cannot be considered to be very heavy additional work.

I may make one point clear, Sir. All that the motion urges is the abolition of the post of Inspectress. There is no harm in the present Inspectress being made one of the four Divisional Inspectors, if she could undertake to do that work properly.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : How will you solve the problem of the 'ess' at the end of the word ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): She may be called Lady Inspector. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Asan has already explained that there is no logic in keeping on a separate set of officers for women alone, when we have accepted the principle of co-education and mixed staff for inspection of schools. All our primary schools are now being inspected by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. It is the work of the teachers that is being examined by the Inspectors ; and there are lady teachers whose work is being examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. There is also no age or other restriction in regard to these women teachers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Are there not Muslim Girls' Schools in the State ; and do we not need women inspecting officers for those schools ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I also know, Sir, that there are Muslim girls studying in schools inspected by male Inspectors.

MR. T. K. ALEXANDER (*Kunnatnad I*) : Does the member know that there is an Inspectress in the sister State of Cochin ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I do not know, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : It is not the function of any Honourable Member here to teach anything to the member in possession. If any information is wanted, questions may be put ; that is the rule.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I find that there is absolutely no justification for this separate establishment of an Inspectress and her staff. There is no need for it. We are here to minimise unnecessary expenditure. This is an item of absolutely unnecessary expenditure. This can very well be done away with without detriment to efficient inspection. I hope the Director will find his way to accept this motion.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : I wish to speak a few words in support of the motion. Before the recent reorganisation, all the schools in the State were being inspected by three Inspecting Officers. Now, there are four Divisional Inspectors and one Inspectress. The total number of schools in the State is 338, so that, even if we had only four inspecting officers, each one of them would have only 84·5 schools to be inspected. That, I submit, cannot be considered to be very heavy work for one Inspector.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Has the member taken into account the V. M. Schools for girls which are about 100 in number ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : Sir, my observation is based on pages 15 and 217 of the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1110 M. E. where there is a statement giving the number of schools to be inspected, the number of visits by the Inspector, and the number actually inspected.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : That statement does not include the V. M. Schools for Girls inspected by the Assistant Inspectress.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Is there any reservation in that statement, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : No, absolutely none.

I therefore submit, Sir, that there is absolutely no necessity for retaining the post of the Inspectress.

Another ground which I would urge in support of the motion is that the present Inspectress has given much room for complaints.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : That does not arise under the motion, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Let us wait and see what Mr. Velayudhan Pillai is going to say.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : The motion relates to the abolition of the post. We have nothing to do with the personnel. Therefore, my point is——

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I know all that; I am not bound to hear you further; I am not prepared to give a ruling until I hear what Mr. Velayudhan Pillai has to say on that point.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I do not press that point, Sir; I simply support the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have not yet given a ruling on the point raised by Mr. Elenkath. Therefore, if you have got anything useful to be placed before the House, you may go on as if the point of order had not been raised.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): I have stated this as an argument in support of my position and I shall stop there. I do not wish to pursue it further. I support the motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, I agree with all that has already been said in support of the motion. To me it appears that there are further grounds also for supporting the motion. There is just one very important point which the House has to consider in this connection. The Director just now mentioned to the House that about 100 V. M. Schools for Girls were now being inspected by the Assistant Inspectress. Sir, that fact is certainly not an argument for the continuance of the post of Inspectress. That work of the Assistant Inspectress may very well be distributed among the various Assistant Inspectors in the State and, if found absolutely necessary, one more Assistant Inspector or Assistant Inspectress may be added on to the present number of Assistant Inspecting Officers. That is one thing.

Now, Sir, what is the work of this Inspectress? To-day, I put a question to the Director as to the language in which teaching is done in the various classes of our English Schools; and he told me that, up to the III Form, teaching was being done in Malayalam or in Tamil as the case may be. Sir, I want to know how the present Inspectress, who is supposed to do the work of inspection in our English Schools, is conducting inspections.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On a point of order, Sir. This is a motion for the abolition of the posts of Inspectress and Assistant Inspectresses. The question of personnel does not therefore arise.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I shall just mention one fact; and it may turn out, Sir, that after all I am more practical than the Director.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But I am now concerned with a question of law; the question of relevancy has been raised.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): But, there are just some questions of fact as well which I have to place before the House in that connection.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: But, unless the law is made applicable, facts will not be useful.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): For a moment, let us imagine that the present Inspectress is just like one of the four Divisional Inspectors having jurisdiction over one part of the State instead

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of throughout the whole State. The harm, the injury to the cause of education in the country, on account of this officer, will be confined just to a portion of the country.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I shall now give my ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Chandrasekharan.

The point raised by Mr. Thanu Pillai is admissible; because, if Mr. Thanu Pillai succeeds in showing that inspection is now being made by a person who does not know the vernaculars of the country, and if therefore it is shown that, in spite of such ignorance of the vernacular, inspection is going on, that will be a ground for the abolition of the post now sought to be abolished by the motion. In that view, I rule that it is relevant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Moveover,——

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know from the member——

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : No, Sir, the member will not know from me. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I will make a trial, Sir.

Will the member be able to tell us whether the present Director knows Malayalam ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The Director's knowing Malayalam does not arise now.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : So, I need not answer ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : No.

MR. K. R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is the post of Inspectress reserved for a person ignorant of the vernaculars of the country ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Since Mr. Thanu Pillai did not say that, the question does not arise.

During the last few days—as on similar occasions in the past—I have been thinking that courtesy is due to the House as a whole and to individual members. The right of putting questions, I have often said, should be exercised only when absolutely necessary, because, when a member is in possession of the House, if a volley of questions are asked from different corners of the House, no man, humanly speaking, will be able to have the presence of mind to make his speech in the way he originally intended. Similarly, members have been raising points of order where there were no points of order. Such points of order and questions which are not questions really will not be tolerated. I think that a perusal of the rules on the subject will convince those, who put questions more frequently then they should, will show that what they are doing is wrong. To my mind, the point raised by Mr. Elenkath does not call for a ruling.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : To my mind, the question does not call for an answer.

The fact remains, Sir, that, for a number of years, our Inspectress or Lady Inspector has been a person who knows very little of the vernacular of the country. Without knowledge of the vernacular, I wonder how proper inspection could be made of teaching done in the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Vernacular. And the Director just now said that, more than equipment, appliances and such other things, it is the teaching that is mainly tested during inspection. Sir, the chances are that, if this arrangement continues, the Inspectress may be a person who does not know the language of the country and the inspection, as it is now, will be very ineffective.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is one difficulty which arises. Mr. Thanu Pillai says that the present Inspectress does not know any of the vernaculars of the country. Does he make himself personally responsible for that statement?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): At any rate she does not know Malayalam enough to be an Inspecting Officer: or let the Director contradict me and convince the House that she knows enough of Malayalam for purposes of inspection.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The latter part of your sentence does not arise. You make your statement, leaving the Director to do what he chooses.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum – Rural*): So the work is very ineffective and I must say that no inspection work is really done. Then all her work must be confined to the higher classes where also there is the teaching of the vernacular. I agree with my friends who have stated that there is no reason why one officer should be reserved to inspect the girls' schools. We know for a fact that more girls, so far as English education is concerned, study in boys' schools than in girls' schools. As for vernacular education, primary schools are not reserved for girls at all. Then where is the necessity for this Inspectress and her Assistant who really are there only to give occasion for complaints that work is not being properly done? I say, Sir, that there is absolutely no reason for this division; and the sooner it is abolished the better.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): I move that the question be now put.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I oppose—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Sivatanu Pillai has already risen to speak.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, I oppose the motion on the following grounds. The first is that the grounds advanced in support of the motion are not at all convincing. Secondly, at least out of chivalry, nobody should oppose the demand. Thirdly, the main ground, as advanced by the honourable member Mr. Thanu Pillai, is not up to the mark. If it is to be pursued further then it may reduce itself to the position as was referred to in this House on former occasions of *reductio ad absurdum*. Sir, to make this clearer, if the present Inspectress does not know Malayalam for purposes of effective inspection, what is the fun of allowing a Director who does not know Malayalam——

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Does the honourable member hold himself responsible for the statement that the Director does not know Malayalam?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I fully make myself responsible for the statement that the Present Director does not know as much Malayalam as will enable him to inspect Malayalam schools efficiently. In the first place, his mother tongue is not Malayalam, but Tamil.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is a point on which I am obliged to say something. The rights and privileges of all the members of this House, whether official or non-official, are, as Mr. Sivatanu Pillai himself must know, the same. Perhaps it may be open to a member to say that another may not know a particular language or a particular subject well enough; but to make an absolute statement of a man's ignorance or knowledge may not be fair. In this particular case, when Mr. Chandrasekharan, the present Director of Public Instruction, who has been for several years in this country, has stated that he knows Malayalam, it certainly is not open to Mr. Sivatanu Pillai to contradict that statement, for I am not prepared to allow any test to be applied here to find out the degree of knowledge which any member possesses. Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, you have been speaking of chivalry; in the name of fairness, I hope you will not say that.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Take, for example, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Hodgson who were Directors and did not know Malayalam. Take also the case of the other prior Inspectresses who also did not know Malayalam. What is the fun of now saying at this late hour that the present Inspectress does not know Malayalam and so the division should be abolished? Coming to the last and the vital ground, so long as the Government have taken the responsibility of educating Muslim girls and so long as they are not so advanced as to come out of their *purdah*, it is up to the Government to see that their sentiments are respected. So I do not find any reason why the Inspectress should be done away with. As a matter of fact, it is a case for continuing the Inspectress till such time as the *purdah* system goes out of existence. With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on this motion. I would not have risen to speak anything now, had it not been for the impression left in my mind of the regrettable state of affairs that has been brought about by the speeches on the motion before the House Sir, the issue before the House appears to be a little clouded by certain arguments advanced by some of the honourable members of this House. The objection taken is to the retention of a separate division for the inspection of female schools. When we have got four Divisional Inspectors empowered to carry on inspection in the four natural or territorial divisions into which the whole State is divided, it does not stand to reason why the female middle schools and the female English schools should be picked out of these four divisions and be constituted a separate division and a separate

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Putupalli S. Krishna Pillai]

person be put in charge of it. The objection is not to Miss Rosemeyer carrying on the inspection work. The objection is to the institutions being classed as a separate division and that division being put in charge of a separate individual. The fact that Miss Rosemeyer or the present Inspectress is carrying on inspection work is not a matter that to my mind appears to be of any serious objection. (*Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan*; *Hear, hear.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is some slight misunderstanding. Some members put that argument before the House that, without knowing the Vernacular well, as they put it, the present Inspectress will not be able to inspect the schools properly, that the inspection is bound to be perfunctory and therefore it does not matter even if the place is abolished. That was their argument.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): That was why I attempted to clarify the position. Suppose it is found that the present Inspectress does not know Malayalam and therefore is unqualified to do inspection work. That defect can be rectified by appointing somebody else in the place and the division being continued. That may be only a minor fact. The question before the House is, does the House want the retention of the division with somebody else as Inspectress? The question before the House is, not whether Miss Rosemeyer is the proper or best person to carry on the inspection work in this new female division as I would call it. For that matter, Miss Rosemeyer may be much better qualified than some of the Divisional Inspectors, in the matter of inspection. The personal factor does not count, and it should never be taken into consideration. As an additonal reason, I say that she may be more qualified than some of the male Divisional Inspectors she may be as arrogant as some of the male Divisional Inspectors. Some of the Divisional inspectors may have more effeminate qualities than she. All this is no argument for the retention or abolition of the division. It may be an argument for sending away the individual from the division. But that is not the issue before the House. We stick on to the principle. In the matter of co-ordination of educational institutions, we have accepted the principle that, as far as possible, the distinction between male and female in the matter of teaching, supervision and all that must be done away with.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): What is the member's authority for the statement that co-education has been accepted by the Government?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): What the Director himself is allowing to be done, that is to say, Assistant Inspctresses being permitted to inspect schools where there are male and female teachers and where there are boys and girls studying. There are also male Inspectors who are allowed to inspect both male and female teachers teaching students. If it is the case that in these institutions there are grown-up girls, should we ignore the existence of grown-up ladies in the other institutions, who have been questioned,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

cross-questioned, supervised and remarked upon by these male Divisional Inspectors and male Assistant Inspectors. What is the difference between those teachers employed in those schools and the teachers employed here? I cannot understand any distinction. As Mr. Asan pointed out, there are full-blown, well grown-up lady teachers, Sir, in the other institutions which are being inspected by males only. Does the Inspectress of Schools inspect the women's College here. That is reserved for the Director of Public Instruction. We do not take any objection to that. On principle we are not justified in taking any objection to it.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I point out, Sir, that the inspection of colleges is under the University?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Chandrasekharan says-in fact I wanted to anticipate him-that the Director does not inspect the colleges.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon II*): Sir, the inspection is carried on by males. The University Commission that inspects the colleges is composed of males. So our objection is not to the person but to the continuance of the institution as a separate division. I would therefore support the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I shall now call upon the official member to speak.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am glad, Sir, that Mr. Krishna Pillai spoke on the motion, because until he spoke, it seemed there was a very great danger of a confusion of the issues.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, have I mentioned anything to confuse the issue?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am referring to the general trend of the speeches and I do not refer to any particular speech. There was a danger of the person and the post being confounded. Sir, I earnestly request this House to keep these issues separately. Miss Rosemeyer may not be satisfactory in the opinion of this House, but if that is to be an argument for abolishing the whole of the women · branch, it is like throwing the baby out when you are throwing out the bath water. I will first get rid of Miss Rosemeyer.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is what they also want to do. (*Laughter.*)

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I mean, so far as my speech is concerned. With regard to Miss Rosemeyer I presume that she knows enough Malayalam to be able to criticise teaching methods in English Middle Schools. No person can be an expert in every subject, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is one difficulty. The personl element here comes in only as a side-issue. Anyhow you have chosen to reply to that. If you take that view, and if you are going to advance arguments *presuming* that she knows Vernacular, it is not enough. You will have to state *definitely* that she knows the Vernacular. Otherwise, the discussion will be clouded.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Does she know to read and write Malayalam ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I cannot allow that question. That is a question which arises only indirectly. Mr. Chandrasekharan, as Director of Public Instruction, has merely to say whether she has got a working knowledge of Malayalam or no working knowledge. Presumption will not do.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, it is an inference made by me after perusing her inspection reports which come to me. From her reports, I have made the inference that she has got a working knowledge for inspecting the teaching in the schools under her control. Her inspection reports with regard to English High Schools are among the very best reports that I get.

If Miss Rosemeyer is not satisfactory for any reason, it is for the Government to consider the matter and to appoint a suitable person for the post.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That is not before the House.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHRAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Coming to the far more important question of the necessity for this women's branch of the Department, I would ask the permission of the House and of the President to read this passage from the Administration Report of the Department for 1110, page 96 :

> "The steady increase in the number of girls reading in boys' schools of the secondary grade is due not so much to the preference for co-education on the part of girl pupils and their guardians as to the non-existence of separate girls' schools in many parts of the State. Though it is gratifying to note that Travancore is far in advance of other parts of India in the matter of co education, it has to be admitted that, in many co-educational schools, the needs and requirements of girls tend to be disregarded. Under co-education as it exists at present, the girls have no share in the corporate life of the school and they generally do not take part in the extra-class activities of the school, such as games and associations. Nor are separate facilities provided for them in this respect. There are not a few schools where the girl pupils do not even have separate retiring rooms. Co-education under such conditions deprives the girls of opportunities for self expression and development of character and provides therefore a kind of training which is far inferior to what is attempted, and often attemped with a considerable measure of success, in separate girls' schools. In our so-called co-educational schools, differentiation of the curricula to suit the needs of girls is also not possible Competent opinion in India and abroad, while not objecting to co-education in the Primary and the University stages, is strongly in favour of separate schools for girls at the Secondary stage. Financial stringency stands in the way of developing separate schools for girls at present; but when the financial conditions improve, one of the main duties of the department should be the opening of separate Girls' High Schools in localities where they are most needed. In this connection and in respect of female education generally, the recommendation of the Hartog Committee that "in the interests of the advance of Indian education as a whole, priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion" is worthy of note".

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Now, Sir, member after member said that co-education has been accepted and recognised by Government as a policy. That is not correct. It has not been accepted or recognised as a policy.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI: (*Vilavankod*): May I know from the member whether Government have recognised the existing co-education on large scale in our educational institutions ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) I have explained that at page 96 of the Report.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I refer the member to the order of Government passed on the report of the working of the Education Department ?

At page (iii) Government say, "co-education is largely prevalent in all types of institutions".

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How does it negative what Mr. Chandrasekharan said ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Co-education has been accepted as a policy and recognised so far as Primary Education is concerned. So far as Secondary Education is concerned, it has not been accepted and recognised as a policy. It is true that, in certain places where there are no Secondary Schools for Girls, they have to attend Boys' Schools. Educational experts and phychologists have told us that, within the age-limits of 11 and 16, it is better to separate boys and girls, and give them education separately. In the University Course, co-education is alright. But it is not advocated in the Middle Schools and in the secondary stages. For the development of personality and capacity for self-expression, co-education is not desirable in those stages. I have visited High Schools for Girls run by private managements and Missions, and I have often wondered why our people do not run more residential schools for girls, which are necessary for the development of character and for the development of personality.

Sir, the All-India Women's Conference has, in successive years, passed resolutions welcoming co-education in the primary stage; but they do not advocate it in the secondary stage.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The point of some of the members was that there is co-education in some of the schools. Therefore, if those schools can be inspected by male inspectors, why not the other schools also be under the control of male Inspectors ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have just now read a passage which showed that co-education is tolerated in some of the schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have got three minutes more.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I beg of you, Sir, to give me a few minutes more.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There are seven minutes more for the Demand. I am prepared to give you three minutes, and four minutes to the mover of the motion.

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Once you recognise the principle, that you should have separate girls' schools, you should have a separate Inspectress to look after the needs and problems of female education as a whole. There are two reasons why the proposal made in this House cannot be accepted. In the first place, the work of the Divisional Inspectors is already very heavy; and if these institutions are also transferred to them, their efficiency will be affected.

The work of the Inspectress has been under-estimated in the speeches that have been made to-day. The Inspectress has to inspect 44 English Schools, two Vernacular High Schools, 5 Training Schools, 17 Technical Schools, 10 Orphanages and 11 Hostels. On the whole, she has to inspect 89 institutions. If you look at the figures given at page 17 of the Report, you will consider that it is sufficient work for one officer. But it is now suggested that all these institutions should be distributed among the Inspectors. In the first place, efficiency will suffer. In the second place, it will be a very hard blow to girls' schools. Girls' Schools are staffed almost entirely by women, and women like to have a woman officer with whom they can move freely. The inspecting officer has not only to inspect the institutions. The Inspectress is a friend, philosopher and guide to the teachers. The school teachers go to her and ask her advice on various matters. Then there are particular subjects suited to girls, such as music, sewing and embroidery, which again require the supervision of a competent woman officer.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): May I ask whethr there are not more girls in Boys' Schools than girls in Girls' Schools?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have said that there are girls in Boys' Schools because of the present deplorable condition. In provinces like Madras, there are not only women Inspectresses, but there also used to be a Deputy Directress to control the women's branch of education. We have to consider whether this branch is necessary or not for the growth and expansion of female education. Looking at it from that point of view, we want a separate branch and a separate officer. But to put the Girls' Schools under the control of the Inspectors and make an *avial* of all of them will do harm and lead to the neglect of the special problems relating to women.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, the Director's reply is not at all satisfactory. So I press the motion.

The motion was put and lost.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

AYES—23.

1	Mr.	A. S. Damodaran Asan	12	Mr.	M. K. Madhavan Pillai
2	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)	13	,,	K. A. Narayana Pillai
3	,,	A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)	14	,,	Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
4	,,	S. J. Nair	15	,,	S. Nilakanta Pillai
5	,,	K. M. Krishnan	16	,,	Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
6	,,	K. P. Krishna Menon	17	,,	Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
7	,,	Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar	18	,,	V. Ramakrishna Panickar
8	,,	N. K. Krishna Pillai	19	,,	R. Raman Pillai
9	,,	Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai	20	,,	R. Sivaraman Nair
10	,,	T. Krishna Pillai	21	,,	A. Thanu Pillai
11	,,	K. Kunjukrishna Pillai	22	,,	V. K. Velappan Nair
			23	,,	T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES—30.

1	Mr.	N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib	16	Mr.	K. M. Kuriakos
2	,,	T. K. Alexander	17	,,	C. O. Madhavan
3	,,	V. T. Chacko	18	,,	K. Madhavan
4	,,	C. V. Chandrasekharan	19	,,	K. Mahomed
5	,,	S. Chattanatha Karayalar	20	,,	G. Nilakantan
6	,,	R. Dhanukoti Pillai	21	,,	K. Padmanabhan
7	,,	Antony George	22	,,	N. K. Padmanaabha Pillai
8	,,	K. George	23	,,	Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
9	Miss	Hepzibah Gnanasikamony	24	,,	R. Pitchu Aiyangar
10	,,	J. M. Joseph	25	Rao Bahadur	A. Rengaswami Aiyar
11	,,	T. C. Joseph	26	Mr.	M. Sivatanu Pillai
12	,,	N. Kesava Panickar	27	,,	S. Thiraviam Nadar
13	,,	T. T. Kesavan Sastri	28	,,	P. K. Thomas
14	Rao Bahadur	Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	29	,,	T. C. Thommen
15	Mr.	E. K. Kunjuraman	30	,,	N. E. Varughese

NEUTRALS—2.

1	Mr.	K. R. Elenkath	2	Mr.	P. C. Kuriyan

The motion was declared lost.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The time for the Demand being over, I put to the vote of the House that Demand IV for the grant of Rs. 48,31,113 *minus* one rupee be granted.

The motion was carried.

Motions Nos. 192 to 240.

The following motions lapsed, the time allotted for the Demand having expired:

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

192. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,347 for Inspectresses by Rs. 6,000.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

193. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88 112 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

194. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88,112 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

195. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88,112 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

196 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88,112 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :

197. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,88.112 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :

198. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,942 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH ;

199. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,942 for His Highness the Maharaja,s College of Science by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

200. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,68,942 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Science by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

201. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 22,474 for Lecturers by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

202. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,291 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

203. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 99,291 for His Highness the Maharaja's College of Arts by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

204. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 69,438 for His Highness the Maharaja's College for Women by Re. 1,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

205. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,000 for grants-in-aid to Non-Government Colleges.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

206. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,000 for Scholarships by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH :

207. To reduce the allotment of Rs . 4,01,338 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

208. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,01,338 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

209. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,01,338 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

210. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,01,338 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

211. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,01,338 for Collegiate Education by Re. 1.

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR ;

212 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,33,097 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

213. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,13,387 for teachers by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :

214. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,94,991 for English High Schools for Boys by Re. 1.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
215. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,94,991 for English High School for Boys by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
216. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,47,269 for General List of Graduate Teachers by Re. 1

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
217. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,300 for opening of vocational middle schools by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER :
218. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,300 for opening of vocational middle schools by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
219. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for Grants-in-aid to Non Government English Schools by Re. 1.

MR. S. J. NAIR :
220. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,39,530 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
221. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,39,530 for English School Education by Re. 1.

MR. V. RAMAKRISHNA PANICKER :
222. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,88,965 for Headmasters etc. by Re. 1.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI :
223. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,99,935 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :
224 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,99,935 for establishment by Re. 1.

MR. K. MAHOMED :
225. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,51,541 for Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Boys by Re. 1.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE :
226. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,64,482 for Vernacular Primary Schools by by Re. 1.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI :
227. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,64,482 for Vernacular Primary Schools by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
228. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,50,000 for grants-in-aid to non-Government Vernacular Schools by Re. 1.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
229. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,000 for medical inspection of school children by Re. 1.

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR :
230. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 29,43,277 for Vernacular School Education by Rs. 5.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
231. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for boarding charges etc.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE :
232. To omit the allotment of Rs. 200 for medical aid to the inmates.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN :
233. To omit the allotment of Rs. 9,659 for special School for Malayala Brahmins

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :
234. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,771 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN :

235. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for travelling allowance to members of the Education Advisory Board

MR. V. K VELAPPAN NAIR :

236. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 45,600 for contribution to the Benares University and the Medical and Engineering Colleges, Madras, by Rs. 5.

MR. S. J. NAIR :

237. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 48,31,113 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

238. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 48,31,113 under Demand IV by Rs. 10.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAN :

239. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 48,31,113 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

240. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 48,81,113 under Demand IV by Re. 1.

DEMAND V—LAND REVENUE.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,40,945 under Demand V—Land Revenue.

Motion No. 241.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I rise to move :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.

My object in moving this motion is to discuss the need for the stay of coercive proceedings adopted in the matter of collection of land tax and water cess.

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): On a point of order. This motion relates to the travelling allowance. Can a question of policy be discussed ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I shall explain. If the Revenue Commissioner had properly travelled in all parts of the State, he would have come to the conclusion that coercive steps for the collection of revenue were not necessary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This argument is acceptable. But the difficulty is in regard to the wording adopted in the motion. You say, to discuss the need for the stay of coercive proceedings. If you had said that, to enable the Land Revenue Commissioner to find out these things, that would have been an acceptable proposition. Anyhow, that is your spirit, I think.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir.

From the Administration Report for 1110, it is seen the number of demand notices issued in 1108 was 7,08,083 : in 1109 it was 7,80,352; and in 1110, it is 7,93,001. In the matter of assessment, the number of demand notices issued has been on the increase year by year. Coming to the distraint, Sir, –

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: These are the figures which the Commissioner can find out when he remains at the headquarters.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly